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ive in the production of oogonia. Sucrose is probably not used by species of *Saprolegnia* or *Achlya*. Phosphates in the culture solution tend to increase the reproductive capacity of the fungus.—J. M. C.

Life forms of New York vegetation.—RAUNKIAER has devised a method of classifying plants according to the way in which they pass the unfavorable season of the year, and by means of a numerical arrangement of these forms, known as a "biological spectrum," the flora of one region may be compared with that of the world as a whole. This journal has commented favorably upon these methods,²⁴ but they have been neglected by American workers as a whole. It is therefore pleasing to see them applied by TAYLOR²⁵ to the flora of New York. From the very nature of such investigations, the results will be more significant and valuable as a larger number of similar studies are made. Compared with the normal spectrum, the New York flora is higher in percentages of aquatics, geophytes, and hemicryptophytes, and somewhat lower in percentages of chamaephytes and phanerophytes. No other area to which this method of analysis has been applied has shown such an abundance of deep-rooted perennials of the bulb and rootstock type, here termed geophytes. This is to be correlated with and is partly explained by the large proportion of monocotyledons in the portion of the pine barrens included in the area studied. TAYLOR points out that were it possible to base the spectra upon a census of individuals rather than one of species, different and probably more significant comparisons would result.—GEO. D. FULLER.

Disease resistance.—JONES and GILMAN²⁶ have published a very suggestive bulletin upon the control of the cabbage disease known as "yellows," caused by the soil fungus *Fusarium conglutinans*. It seems that on badly infected or cabbage-sick soil the loss ordinarily ranges from 50 to 95 per cent. Experimental work through five summers seems to justify the conclusion that no method of soil, seed, or crop treatment offers any hope for the control of the disease. On the other hand, the development of disease-resistant varieties by selection has given such promising results that "full reliance can be placed in it as a feasible method for the practical control of this malady." Control of various commercial varieties of cabbage showed that there are marked differences in susceptibility among them, and advantage is taken of this fact to discover a *Fusarium*-resistant strain. The method employed has been based on the observation that even in the worst diseased fields in the autumn there are occasional sound heads, and these have been selected for pedigree culture.

²⁴ BOT. GAZ. 44:393. 1907; 51:309-310. 1911.

²⁵ TAYLOR, NORMAN, The growth forms of the flora of New York and vicinity. Amer. Jour. Bot. 2:23-31. 1915.

²⁶ JONES, L. R., and GILMAN, J. C., The control of cabbage yellows through disease resistance. Agric. Exp. Sta. Univ. Wisconsin Bull. 38. pp. 70. figs. 23. 1915.